



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

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GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved on the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (9th) OCTOBER, 1860, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Governor of said Commonwealth.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, to represent the 18th District in the State Senate.

Two persons, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary, &c.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

One person to fill the office of Coroner.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the School House in Haysville.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Pleasant Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Kays in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Landover Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carrel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nyeum, Jr., in Juniper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodbury to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodbury.

The Electors of South Woodbury Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said Township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 24th day of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall exist in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the electors, and to judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assembled by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the election of voters, as the said assessors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided

in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'yes,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified citizen, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be held, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence, fraudulently or otherwise, any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, while the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 89th of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

August 21, 1860.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That while Henry D. Foster was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, he served as Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, in which position his indolence and neglect of duty invoked for him the rebuke of his fellow members, while he only escaped the censure of the Speaker by the final adjournment of the House.

Is such a man fit to be invested with the duties and responsibilities of the Executive of Pennsylvania?

That while Henry D. Foster was a member of the national House of Representatives, he voted with the extreme men of the South, on the subjects really affecting the interests of white labor—supporting the doctrine of popular sovereignty to carry on the slave labor invasion of free territory, and advance the interests of his organization.

Is such a man entitled to the reputation of statesmanship which his supporters claim for him?

That Henry D. Foster is committed in one section of the State to the slave code doctrine and free trade interests of Breckinridge, while in another he avows an adherence to the principles of that popular sovereignty which is reckless whether slavery is "voted down or voted up"—enfranchising the masses while it centers power to assuage the actions of their representatives in the veto of an Executive, or confides the construction of their laws to the prejudices of a judiciary dependent on the favor of patronage for their creation and existence.

Is such a man entitled to the support of free men who are really jealous of power conferred by the franchise?

That while Henry D. Foster was a candidate for Congress in 1858, he refused to declare himself in favor of protection to free labor by preventing the growth and spread of slave labor

—refusing to define his position on the great issue of the Kansas Nebraska question, at the very moment he was soliciting the support and confidence of the people.

Should not the claims and pretensions of such a man be rejected now, by the people of Pennsylvania, as they were rejected then by his neighbors and acquaintances?

Every question we here propound involves a charge against Henry D. Foster which he has never been able to answer or refute. He has never been able to explain his wavering position on the Kansas Nebraska question—the stain of his neglect of the interests of the people while a member of the Legislature still clings to his reputation. His disregard of regular nominations, leaves him without a claim to the support of the sincere men of his party, who are wedded to its organization in the honest hope of maintaining their political opinions. And yet the people of Pennsylvania are daily insulted by the advocates of the claims and pretensions of Foster, who assert for him a pre-eminence and purity to which he never was entitled. The free laborer and mechanic who depend for success as slavery is abridged and restricted, are asked to vote for a man who has plotted in compromises and bargains, to succumb to the power of slavery, increase its prestige and enlarge its influence.

Will the honest, independent working men and mechanics of Pennsylvania lend their votes and their influence to elevate such a demagogue and trickster as Henry D. Foster has proved himself, to the chief executive office of the State?—*Hur. Tel.*

For the Inquirer.

Douglas Meeting in Cumberland Valley.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, Sept. 21, '60.

MR. EDITOR:—If you will indulge me a few moments, I will give you a passing glance of another Douglas meeting. It was publicly announced during last week that John Cessna, Esq., (owner of the Gazette,) and his apprentice, Mr. Meyers, of Bedford, would address the Douglas club at Fouk's schoolhouse, near the Maryland and Pennsylvania line, on Saturday night, 15th inst. Now, here, let me remark, that John Cessna, Esq., is of all men the favorite of Cumberland Valley, and, if any man in the State of Pennsylvania, advocating Locofocoism, can draw an audience in this neighborhood, he can do it.

But, notwithstanding all his popularity, when the evening arrived, the attendance was quite meagre, indeed, in comparison with what one might have expected. Among the distinguished persons present may be reckoned John Cessna, Mr. Meyers, Jacob Snyder, Levi Hardinger, &c. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Levi Hardinger to the chair.—This is the veritable Levi of Buckeye notoriety, who gained quite a reputation as a public speaker in his famous temperance controversy, several years ago. Mr. Meyers was then called upon to address the meeting. Well, he made a speech, and evidently attempted to make a great display of his oratorical powers, but he did not acquit himself well, and his speech may be summed up in one small potato: "He told us nothing new, only 'how the Douglas men open the eyes of young puppies, and how the Breckinridge men slide on greasy bacon rinds,' quite a novel pastime for a lot of gentlemen. Consequently, when his hearers saw what a little thing it was, they were so much tickled, that they actually clapped their hands and squealed, 'Can't you do a little better, Mr. Meyers?'"

Mr. Cessna was then called, and he made a speech, of course. Now, you know when he speaks, he tries to make the people believe that what he says is true. Well, he made a good speech—so good, in fact, that he convinced one Douglas man that modern democracy is a humbug, and he is now going to vote for Old Abe, and the opposition county ticket.

Friend Cessna, don't you know that democracy nowadays won't bear too much truth?—You might have known better. Mr. Tate also made one vote for Old Abe when he was down. Come on, Cessna and Tate, and make us a speech every night until the election. I will try and secure you a full house, for you are profitable speakers.

When Mr. Cessna was speaking, a portion of the house became quite noisy, and just then a gentle breeze happened to wait along from that quarter, and brought with it unmistakable evidence that it was only the noise and confusion of confined spirits, and not of true patriotism. Mr. Snyder made a little better effort with his foot, this time, than he did on former occasions. He is quite an enthusiastic gentleman, and if he is a little lagging sometimes, a gentle hint sets him all rights. The following graphic piece of poetry was plainly depicted on his countenance:

Al, woo is me! alas! alas!

Poor Douglas, Douglas, Douglas.

Poor Snyder! he was so happy. He put me in mind of an anecdote that was once told me of him. Once on a time, when he was attending a meeting near Schellsburg, he became so unutterably filled with enthusiasm, in a certain

cause, and, uttering a wild cry of joy, ran into the forest and ascended to the top of a high tree, where he insisted on staying until the small hours of morning, much to the chagrin and dismay of his friends. I expect to be a witness to a similar feat of Mr. Snyder some of these evenings, for he was certainly looking for a tree last Saturday night. But of Mr. Snyder I will have more to say when I hear him make a speech.

Oh, yes, there was another distinguished personage present, that I had almost overlooked; I should have mentioned him before. But with my hat in hand, and bowing as polite as I can, I ask the old gentleman's pardon. After I pay him my respects and inquire how his garden produces, the size and weight of his cabbage, beets, &c., I will then introduce him to you. It will be of but little use for any other enterprising horticulturist to attempt to compete with this old worthy in garden products at the County Fair. Well, he is no other than the old gray-haired functionary of Cumberland Valley, better known, probably, by the name of Old War Horse. I have been looking for him before, but it seems as if he has been kept in the background by the friends of JOHN J. The old nag broke out from his enclosure the other night, and strayed a little from home; and if one could judge by the way he was frisking and switching around, you would have thought he would soon do to put on the course again; but his friends say that he is badly affected with what horse doctors call ventral hernia, caused by eating too many onion tops; consequently, they don't think that he will ever be fit for another race. It is a pity that he is afflicted thus, for he is the Nero of the passing age, and what is most remarkable, his knowledge seems to come to him spontaneously. He never reads, and cares but very little about hearing a speech, which is made manifest in the following anecdote:

While there was a case of misdemeanor being tried by his Honor, there was a celebrated lawyer about to make a speech in behalf of the Commonwealth, when this veritable old Roman Pontiff looked up with surprise, and said: "I have no objections to the gentleman making a speech for the information of those present, but, for my own part, my head is too gray;" and he pointed with pride to his old crow's nest. I would also recommend him to the Borough candidates as a suitable person in whose hands to put money for electioneering purposes. People then will not be apt to get drunk on the proceeds of such money, for he is of the same opinion as most sensible men, that money pays well at ten per cent. interest. Well, if this old political intriguer thinks that I have not done him justice, I will take it all back, with a promise to do him justice in my next communication. Wishing our Douglas friends all a pleasant *te a te* with the Judge and his mother at the head waters of Salt River, (where they will find Gen. Foster and the county ticket,) I bid them all adieu.

Their Douglas meetings are creating no sensation here, but I noticed one thing last Saturday night that seemed a little of corruption. Mr. Snyder approached a man with a curious blur in his eye, and tapping him slightly on the shoulder, said: "Come up to the election; I'll give you—your dinner and feed your horse." They forgot to adjourn at their meeting, but went it pell-mell, hotter-skelter after the scent of their bottle.

A LOOKER-ON.

WHO SHOULD BE GOVERNOR?

In a few weeks—in less than a month—the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to elect a Governor. We are now in the stormiest days of that election campaign, and the question, *Who should be Governor?* assumes a more stirring importance as the second Tuesday in October approaches: It assumes an importance, paramount in every particular, in which the welfare of the Commonwealth is not only concerned, but in which is involved the peace, the progress and the prosperity of the Union:—Pennsylvania, as a sovereign State, exercises a vast influence on the business and social welfare of her sister Commonwealths. She does this by the development of her resources, her activity in trade, her mechanical genius, the power and wealth of her citizens developing themselves in every branch of business and all the avenues of trade. To preserve those interests, and give an impetus to the trade and labor that produce the magnificent abundance by which we are blessed, Pennsylvania depends largely on the healthy operation of her government, as well as the honesty of those who are called on to make, and the purity of those who are empowered to administer her laws. If we elect a weak, vacillating and caving Executive officer, the force and power of the government are at once gone. A Republican majority for three years to come would be worthless and useless with any but a Republican Governor—

and unless Pennsylvania does elect a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, she has little to hope from, altho' depending so much on legislation, and less from the Executive branch of the Government.

Who should be Governor? Is Henry D. Foster worthy to be elevated to that honorable and responsible position? We think not, and we are induced to think so for several cogent reasons. He has no fixed principle of government to guide him, and if elected, would become the subject of a bitter dispute between two factions in his own party. He has no stability of character, because he is uncertain and unreliable as a business man. He has no moral independence or political fortitude, because he hesitates and shrinks from defining his position on grave questions disturbing the harmony of his party, dividing its organization, and vitally affecting the interests of his native Commonwealth as well as the security and future progress of the American Union. He is unworthy, because his ambition leads him to aspire to positions in which he would neglect the interests of his constituents in order to gratify his own ease, or obey his disposition for carelessness and cupidity. He was guilty of such conduct while he was in the Legislature of Pennsylvania—and carried his impulses for similar actions into the National House of Representatives. While in the Legislature he neglected every duty imposed upon him, and his record in Congress is as barren of good or devotion to the interests of his constituents, as is that of the most servile doughface from the North. He advocated protection to American Industry, as he now advocates Democratic doctrine, with a ridiculous effort at consistency, and only so far as it affected his own immediate interests. He was for protection to the iron interests, not because it was just and right to be so, but because it was popular to be engaged in such an advocacy. If he was not controlled by such a feeling, why does Henry D. Foster now refuse to define his position on these questions? We answer, because it would affect his prospects of an election. And we might answer, too, because neither the Douglas or the Breckinridge factions have clearly defined their position on the great question of protecting the industry and resources of the country.

Who should be Governor? We have fairly stated, in a few words, the incapacity of Henry D. Foster, as well as his uncertainty in a business and political sense. He is not the man for the crisis. He affected a dignity in his past silence, which is illustrated in his present effort to define his position. His spoken words are denied as his record has been most ridiculously exaggerated. And all this has been done to deceive the people of Pennsylvania. It has been done to inaugurate a dynasty at Harrisburg, around which every corrupt factionist in the State would cluster and clamor for his share in the profits of his labor for its creation.

Who should be Governor? The people will soon be called on to decide. Between Henry D. Foster and Andrew G. Curtin they cannot long pause. While Foster struggles for an organization that he hates and fears, Curtin is contending for principles of equal and exact justice. While Foster stands trembling between the factions in his own party, unable and unwilling to decide as to their regularity and the justice of their principles, Curtin is presented by a harmonious organization of men devoted to the noblest purposes, and pledged to sustain the most patriotic principles. While Henry D. Foster is denying his devotion to the interests of his State, in order to secure the support of federal officeholders, Andrew G. Curtin is daily defending and advocating those interests.

Who should be Governor? The people will answer, Andrew G. Curtin!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PENNSYLVANIA THE BATTLE GROUND.

The minions of the National Administration, discovering that they cannot effect a fusion of all the factions in New York opposed to the Republican organization, have concluded to transfer their degrading influences to Pennsylvania, and thus make the Old Keystone State the battle field. For this purpose, thousands of dollars are being put in circulation, as a corruption fund, to pay men either to circulate falsehood or cease in the utterance of the truth. They have abandoned N. York because the Republicans of the Empire State have proved their ability to defeat the factions opposed to them, either in fusion, or when scattered into fragments, as they are, by the baseness, inconsistency and difference in the principles which they advocate. In Pennsylvania they hope to delude the people by affecting the election of Henry D. Foster, and when that is accomplished, they calculate on an easy victory in November. To do this the slave holders of the South have united with the doughfaces of the North, contributing their

money and intellect, a common crusade against the free white labor of the whole country. It is not the election of Henry D. Foster that has aroused this effort or suggested this plan of operation. It is not the mere triumph of the party in October that has driven these desperate fanatics and factionists to Pennsylvania. It is more than all these, great and important as even these are to the people of Pennsylvania. It is to defeat Curtin because he is a friend of free labor, an advocate of its protection, and a defender of all its rights and interests. It is to secure the legislature of the State, and thus ensure the election of a demagogue as despicable as Bigler to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. It is to promote the election of anti-Tariff men, of men opposed to the Homestead, and of representatives in every Congressional district who are in favor of a slave code for the Territories, of opening our ports indiscriminately to a slave traffic, and of making slavery the controlling influence in the Nation! as well as all the State governments in the Union. This is the sworn purpose of those opposed to the Republican party. They seek the establishment of slave codes for the territories, the opening of our ports to a slave traffic, the recognition of slavery by all the States in the Union—because they seek to unite to defeat a party that is pledged to oppose all these assumptions of power and aggression of right. They are opposed to protection to free labor because they strive to band their forces for the single object of defeating an organization that has devoted all its influence and energy to the promotion of labor and the extension of the benefits of industry. They unite to destroy. They give up principle and right, as argued and expounded by them, that they may gather strength to arrest the progress of free institutions and the development of free labor.

Republicans of Pennsylvania, are you ready for such a contest? Are you willing to surrender the most cheering prospect you ever possessed, for achieving the noblest purpose and vindicating the most sacred principles? There must be no faltering or hesitating in a crisis such as the one that is impending over the country. If the battle is to be fought in Pennsylvania, we must prepare ourselves for the result either by sternly meeting and defeating our enemies, or by yielding all our hopes of future peace, prosperity and progress. In Pennsylvania it is no longer a mere political question. It is no longer a contest simply between men. It is a struggle for our richest heritage as a sovereign State, our commercial independence and business reciprocities. It is a struggle on the one side to maintain principles involving social, business and political law and order, against a crusade on the other to disorganize society by breaking up the relations of husband and wife. To degrade humanity by enslaving the body and soul. To cheapen labor either by depreciating it, or leaving it unprotected and uncouraged. The leaders of both factions in the Democratic party are struggling alone for free trade and the extension of slavery. The friends of one candidate openly admit their indifference as to the result, while the other as shamefully declare their adhesion to free trade and slavery extension. We ask again, if the people of Pennsylvania are willing to be corrupted by the gold derived from a Southern traffic with slave dealers? If they are, then will these factions succeed to power, again to disturb the country with their quarrels and excesses, and again to arouse a bitter political and sectional warfare. If they are not—if they are in favor of progressive freedom, the protection of labor, the homestead, the peace and prosperity of the North and the South, under liberal, wise and patriotic legislation, they will vote for Andrew G. Curtin, re-elect a Republican delegation to Congress, and secure a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, for the purpose of electing a Republican United States Senator. We must achieve such victories, or we will fail in November. We must accept this proposition of making Pennsylvania the battle field and route our pie-bald enemies in October, or they will gather courage and strength for the fight in November, defeat us when the country needs the exercise of Republican principles in its government, and arrest far progress in the great race of the nations of the world, at least a hundred years, in developing our resources and improving our industry.—*Hur. Tel.*

Another set of Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President would seem a joke, but the Baltimore *American* informs us, that in pursuance to previous announcement, the Democrats of St. Mary's county, Md., assembled in large numbers at Leonardtown, on the 1st, and nominated Judge Taney and Saml. Nelson, of New York for President and Vice President of the United States.

Judge Taney is somewhat over eighty, at the least.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 25, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

ELECTORS.

HON. JAMES POLLOCK,

HON. THOMAS M. HOWE.

1 Edward C. Knight, 12 F. B. Pennington,

2 Robert P. King, 14 Ulysses Mercer,

3 Henry Bamm, 15 George Bressler,

4 Robert M. Foust, 16 A. B. Sharp,

5 Nathan Hilles, 17 Daniel O. Geir,

6 John M. Bromall, 18 Samuel Cairns,

7 James W. Fuller, 19 Edgar Cowan,

8 Levi B. Smith, 20 William McKennan,

9 Francis W. Christ, 21 J. M. Kirkpatrick,

10 David Mumma, Jr., 22 James Kerr,

11 Thomas Taggart, 23 Richard P. Roberts,

12 David K. Hull, 24 Henry Southern,

25 John Geier.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. E. McPHERSON, of Adams Co.

FOR STATE SENATOR,

COL. S. S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon Co.

ASSEMBLY,

C. W. ASHCUM, Broadtop Township,

M. M. SCHROCK, Somerset County.

PROTHONOTARY,

JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Bedford Tp.

SHERIFF,

GEORGE S. MULLIN, Napier Tp.

COMMISSIONER,

JONATHAN FICHTNER, Londonderry Tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,

SAMUEL SCHAFER, Union Tp.

AUDITOR,

D. D. ESHELMAN, Middle Woodberry Tp.

CORONER,

JARED HANKS, Southampton Tp.

Importance of the Congressman.

Our friends in Bedford County, ought, by

this time, to be well acquainted with the vast

importance of the Congressman from this District.

Had not Mr. McPherson been in the

House, last winter, Mr. Pennington would not

have been elected Speaker. In his place, Mr.

Boocock, a rank free trader, would have been

elected Speaker. He would have constituted

the Committee of Ways and Means, in such a

way that there would have been no Tariff bill

reported. Mr. Pennington placed on that

Committee a majority of Tariff men, consequently

that Committee reported the Morrill

Tariff bill, which passed the House, but was

defeated by the Locofoco Senate. It is quite

probable, from the present arrangement of

parties, that the like result may occur again.

If Mr. Schell is elected to Congress, although

he pretends to be in favor of a Tariff, his duty

to his party, and to keep his position in that

party, he will have to vote for the Locofoco

candidate for Speaker, which in all probability

will be Boocock, or some other Free Trader, who,

if he is elected, will constitute the Committee

of Ways and Means of a majority of Locofoco

Free Traders, who will never report a Tariff

bill at all. Thus Schell's election would de-

feat the Tariff by his voting for a Free Trade

Locofoco Speaker. It will also be seen that

he can have no influence, as a Locofoco Con-

gressman, with his party in favor of a Tariff.

John Cessna, Esq., who was a delegate to the

Charleston Convention offered a resolution in

that body in favor of a Tariff, which was

laughed down. Mr. Henry D. Foster, the

candidate for Governor, in this State, went to

Washington, during the session of Congress,

to electioneer with the Democratic Congress-

men in favor of a Tariff. He strongly urged

them to pass the Morrill Tariff bill, stated to

them that if they did not do it, he would be

defeated for Governor, and consequently they

would lose the President. What was the re-

sult? Two Democrats only in the House, and

two in the Senate, voted for the bill. It will

thus be seen that if Henry D. Foster, their

candidate for Governor, with the arguments he

brought to bear on his brother Locofocos, could

do nothing for the Tariff, Mr. Schell will not

be able to do even as much. His election over

McPherson may, and we believe would defeat

the passage of a Protective Tariff bill by the

next Congress.

Another great reason why all who sincerely

desire the success of our honest standard-

on the Tariff question, and on all other ques-

tions to which our party is pledged.

We absolutely consider the Congressman of

more importance than the Governor, and we

would rather see any man of our party vote for

Foster than for Schell. Foster's success

might not defeat the Tariff, and could not op-

pose, in Congress, the administration of Lin-

coln, whilst the success of Schell would kill

the Tariff, and in all probability make the next

Congress against his administration. Lincoln

men, ponder well this serious matter.

St. Clair and Union Townships.

LARGE MEETING.

The following report of the meeting of last Saturday evening, in St. Clair, has been handed us by a friend. The meeting is said to have been the largest Township meeting ever held in the County. Between four and five hundred persons were present from St. Clair and Union Townships, and Bedford Borough:

Mr. OVER—Pursuant to notice in the Inquirer, one of the largest meetings of the season came off in St. Clairville, on last Saturday night. A Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin pole, one hundred and twenty five feet in length was raised on the occasion. After the pole raising, the immense crowd of people was called to order by Mr. Jos. S. Riddle, and the following officers appointed:

President—A. H. HULL, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Dan'l Berkhimer, George Zimmers, John Fickes, Sen., Jacob Oster, John T. Ake; Secretaries, Wm. Kirk and Wm. E. Moorhead.

The meeting being organized, Dr. John H. Winthrope, of Huntingdon county, was introduced, and delivered one of the most thrilling and argumentative speeches we have ever had the pleasure of listening to. The Dr. has a great reputation as an orator, and certainly he is not overrated, as was abundantly testified to on last Saturday night, as cheer after cheer rent the air whilst he was dissecting the thing yelet modern Democracy.

The next speaker was our own Frank Jordan, and most nobly did he acquit himself. Bedford county may well be proud of him.

The next in order was our friend, J. H. Filler. His speech was principally to the Wide Awakes. Filler is a good speaker, and did the cause justice. The Bedford Wide Awakes were out in full numbers, and added greatly to the display of the evening. The meeting adjourned about 10 o'clock, with cheer after cheer for Lincoln, Hamlin, Curtin, McPherson and the whole County ticket.

There were not less than 400 persons on the ground. The fusion, confusion and confusion Democracy held a meeting at the same place, in the afternoon of the same day, and we are reliably informed that the crowd numbered 74 persons, all told.

K. W.

Meeting in Rainsburg.

Our friends had quite a large meeting in Rainsburg, on Wednesday evening last, some 250 or 300 voters being present. The Bloody Run Wide Awakes, to the number of 37, were on hand, and made an excellent appearance. They are the right kind of fellows, and will be wide awake until after the election. An excellent speech was made by Mr. Jacob Longenecker, one of the students at the Rainsburg Seminary, and a young man of talent; also by the old wheel horse of our party, Hon. F. Jordan. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and all were pleased with the meeting. Colrain will do her duty this fall, and no mistake.

Club Meeting.

The meeting of the Lincoln Club, in this place, on Tuesday evening last, was the best attended of the season. About dark the Wide Awakes turned out and marched around the town, with their torches and banners, making a beautiful display. When they arrived at the Court House, they marched into the County Hall. The room was literally jammed with Wide Awakes, and others. Hon. F. Jordan made one of the best speeches of the campaign, occupying over an hour and a half in the delivery. The enthusiasm was immense. Lincoln and Curtin stock is fast going up.

Meeting in Union Township.

On Monday evening, the People's Party of Union Township held a meeting, in the School House, in Texas, in that Township. Although there was a misunderstanding as to whether the meeting was to be held in Lewisville or Texas, yet there was quite a good turn-out of our friends. Speeches were made by D. Over and Hon. F. Jordan. The best of feeling was manifested. Union is wide awake, and no mistake.

Major Tate—Extra Fees.

The following are a few of the items which Major Tate has increased to about double what they were under other Prothonotaries.—You, voter, that had to pay Maj. Tate these extras, will remember this when you come to vote on Tuesday a week. Ought you to vote for a man who has no more feelings for the tax-ridden people of Bedford County, than to charge them twice as large fees as other officers. Read this statement of a few of the items:

	Under Tate.	Under other officers.
For entering Judgment Note,	1 03	62 1/2
For entering Judgment on Transcript from Justice' Docket,		
Swearing Constables,	75	37 1/2
	75	25

The last Gazette contains several articles from a new paper published in Huntingdon called the *People's Defender*, in which Col. Wharton, our candidate for Senator is abused at a round rate. This paper was gotten up by the McPhersons, as a guerrilla paper, and opposes our ticket. Believe not a word from it.

MORE FIRES!

On Saturday morning last, about half past 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a straw stack in the rear of the barn of Dr. George W. Anderson, a short distance east of Bedford. It quickly communicated to the barn, which was in a short time entirely consumed. Fortunately, the Dr. had threshed his grain and taken it to the mill. About 2 tons of hay were destroyed. The horses, harness, &c., were gotten out in time to be saved. With great difficulty the Dr.'s residence was saved. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

On Tuesday evening last, about half past seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the back part of the residence of the editor of this paper. The fire was between the weatherboarding and the logs of the building, and was evidently placed there with the intention of destroying it. A considerable portion of the weatherboarding was consumed, and the logs considerably charred. In ten minutes more, the building could not have been saved, as a high wind prevailed at the time, and the whole central portion of the town might have been destroyed. From the public situation of the building, and from the early hour, we consider this the boldest act of villainy of the kind, that has yet transpired in this place. It is high time that the people of our town should be on the alert, for there evidently is a demon or demons in our midst, who are intent on destroying the place.

We tender our thanks to those citizens who labored so well in saving our property.

Henry D. Foster and the Irish.

Some days since we were credibly informed that a number of the more intelligent Irish voters of this county were about to vote against Henry D. Foster, for Governor. On inquiring the reason, we were told that it was because Foster, when in Congress, in 1847, voted against the Resolution granting relief to Ireland, at the time her people were suffering all the horrors of famine. We had forgotten this, but on turning to the records of that date, we find that Foster did vote against said Resolution, and all who wish the evidence, need only to turn to the *Congressional Globe* for the session of 1847, page 572, or to the *Journal of the House of Representatives* for the same year, page 478.

It is true, therefore, that when the crops had failed in Ireland, and her people were on the point of starvation, and suffering amidst the horrors of that dreadful famine, and when the American people everywhere were pouring out their money and sending their grain for their relief, HENRY D. FOSTER, then in Congress, voted against the "Bill for the Relief of Ireland." No wonder the Irish are about to pay him back now, for his refusal to vote for their relief then. "A friend in need, is a friend indeed."

"B--D DUTCH."

Remember, German voters of Bedford County, that Maj. S. H. Tate, when, a few years ago, Hon. John Taylor was a candidate for County Treasurer, called you "B--D Dutch" because a few of you voted for Taylor. We can prove this by respectable German voters of Bedford Borough, if Tate denies it.

"Never Wants a Whig to Vote for Him."

Remember, Whigs of Bedford County, that Maj. S. H. Tate, said a few years ago, in Bloody Run, that he "never wanted a Whig to vote for him." We can prove this by many respectable citizens of Bloody Run, if Tate denies it.

Henry Clay "a Murderer."

Remember, old Clay men of Bedford County, that Maj. S. H. Tate, in 1844, publicly charged Henry Clay with being "a murderer." We can prove this by plenty living witnesses, if Tate denies it.

Remember, voters of Bedford County, that neither Maj. S. H. Tate, nor his friends, have dared to deny these charges, nor the other, in reference to doubling his fees.

BEWARE--FALSE TICKETS!

SAMUEL H. TATE is now sending out what purports to be the People's Ticket, but it has the name of Samuel H. Tate upon it instead of Jeremiah K. Bowles. The same game is being played by William P. Schell's friends. They leave out the name of Edward McPherson and put on Schell's. John J. Cessna, and the other Locofoco candidates are doing the same thing. Take no ticket from any man unless you know him to be against every man on the Locofoco ticket. Examine every ticket, and see that every name is right.

Remember, Lincoln and Curtin men, when Mr. Schell or any of his friends urge you to vote for him, and against our talented candidate, Edward McPherson, that he never voted for a man on our ticket in his life. That at the election next Tuesday week, he will vote for a full Locofoco ticket, from Foster down to Auditor. Ask him or his friends, whether he will vote for Lincoln, Curtin, or any man on our ticket. He won't do it! Then, don't vote for him.

Remember, voters of Bedford County, that Wm. P. Schell voted in the last House of Representatives against the Tariff Resolutions, and in favor of the corrupt administration of President Buchanan.

The ladies of Bloody Run have presented the Wide Awakes of that place with a beautiful flag. They are all good looking and intelligent, and for linking (Lincoln) to a man!

Which Ticket is he For?

The following extract is from the last Juniata Democrat. It will be seen that that paper states that Wm. P. Schell, Esq., is in favor of the fusion electoral ticket, and that he so expresses himself:

"We understand that Mr. Schell expresses himself favorably to the Union Electoral Ticket, and no man familiar with his popularity in the counties of this District, can for a moment doubt that he will be triumphantly elected; and that the citizens of our District will congratulate themselves upon his election when his valuable services as a conservative, assiduous and faithful representative will have assured them of his possessing the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capability."

Now in Bedford County it is well known that he favors the straight Douglas electoral ticket headed by John Cessna, Esq. Why is this, Mr. Schell? How does it come that in Juniata county, you pretend to be in favor of the fusion electoral ticket, and in Bedford County, you and your party are in favor of the straight Douglas ticket as follows:

ELECTORS AT LARGE.	DISTRICT ELECTORS.
*Richard Vaux,	John Cessna.
1. John Alexander,	13. *Joseph Laubach.
2. Fredk. Stover,	14. *J. B. Bachard,
3. Godfrey Metzgar,	15. *Geo. D. Jackson,
4. Edward Wirtman,	16. Wm. L. Gargas,
5. *G. W. Jacoby,	17. *Joel B. Danner,
6. Joseph Dowdall,	18. *J. D. Crawford,
7. Isaiah James,	19. Francis Lacre,
8. Geo. D. Stitzel,	20. *J. B. Howell,
9. John Black,	21. John Calam,
10. George Gross,	22. *Samuel Marshall,
11. Wm. L. Dewart,	23. *Wm. Book,
12. *S. S. Winchester,	24. James S. Leonard,
	25. Gaylord Church.

*On the Reading Ticket.
Who is to be deceived? Pray, tell us!

MR. SCHELL AND EXTRA PAY.

Remember, voters of Bedford County, that Wm. P. Schell voted for the bill increasing his pay from \$500 to \$700. That had he voted against the bill, it would have been defeated. That he has received by his own vote, \$200 a year, amounting to \$600 in his three years' term. That this vote of Schell's costs the State, every year, the sum of \$26,600, that ought now to be going towards the payment of the State Debt. Might he not, should he be elected to Congress, consider his services of so much importance, like in the Legislature, that he would again vote for giving himself extra pay? Here is the vote from the Legislative Record.

Read it:
In the Senate, on the 7th April, the question of the \$200 extra pay came up. Mr. Myer moved that instead of the \$200 additional pay, the annual compensation shall hereafter be \$700 and mileage, instead of \$500 and mileage, as at present—which was agreed to. Mr. Ely then moved to amend, that the section shall not apply to the members of the present Legislature. Not agreed to—yeas 16, nays 16. The question was then lost by a vote, 16 to 16. SCHELL voting yea.
Mr. Baldwin moved to reconsider the vote on section fifty-seven, to increase the pay of the members two hundred dollars. Agreed to. And the section passed—yeas 16, nays 14, as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Coffey, Cresswell, Finney, Francis, Gutzam, Gregg, Harris, Ingram, Marcellus, Myer, Randall, Retherford, SCHELL, Straub and Watkins—16.
NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Brewer, Bucklew, Craig, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Knox, Laubach, Schaefer, Steel, Turney, Wright, and Welsh, Speaker—14.

VOTERS OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

Tuesday week is election day! Before another number of our paper reaches some of you, the great battle in Pennsylvania will be fought. Are you ready to take part in this great contest? If not, go to work now, it may not yet be too late. See that all your American and Republican neighbors are out to the election to vote for Curtin, McPherson, and the whole ticket. Remember, that a vote for Curtin and the whole District and County tickets, is worth at least ten votes for Lincoln, on the bearing it will have on the second election, and on the doubtful States. Every man who anxiously desires the election of Lincoln, should remember this, and get every voter out, for the whole ticket. To work! To work! "Forewarned is forearmed."

We copy the following notices in reference to the Hon. F. Jordan from the Connellsville Patriot. Mr. Jordan made some ten or a dozen speeches in a recent tour to the Southwestern counties of the State, in Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Greene:

Hon. Fr. Jordan addressed the people of Uniontown on the political questions of the day and made a powerful argument in favor of the Protective policy of the Republican party. His speech was highly interesting, and made an excellent impression.

On Tuesday afternoon Col. A. G. Curtin, accompanied by Hon. Francis Jordan, J. Veesh and E. P. Oliphant, Esq's., passed through this place enroute for Greensburg. Quite a large crowd of our citizens assembled at the depot to greet the next Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Jordan made an effective speech, exposing the Free trade policy of the Democracy.

MEETING IN HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

The People's party of Hopewell Township, will meet at the School House, near John Dasher's, on Wednesday evening, the 31 day of October.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Alex. King and others. The neighboring Townships are invited to attend. Let there be a good turn-out.

Meeting in Union.

Our friends intend holding a meeting, on Tuesday afternoon, next, at 4 o'clock, in Lewisville, Union Township. Speakers will be present to address the meeting. Turn-out, gallant voters of Union.

BACKED OUT.—The valiant Henry D. Foster has backed out from meeting Col. Andrew G. Curtin, on the stump.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

If not, attend to this matter without delay. After (to-morrow), 29th of Sept. inst., it will be too late. Friends, in all the Townships and Boroughs in the County, attend to this and see that yourselves, and all others of our friends are on the assessment books. It would be too bad if we were to lose a vote on account of not being assessed.

Who is Maj. Tate For?

Maj. S. H. Tate is electioneering with Breckinridge men, as a Breckinridge man, and with Douglas men as a Douglas man. Who is he for? Won't he cheat somebody. Douglas man, Breckinridge man, can you trust him. To be sure you won't be cheated, make him sign a statement with his own name stating for whom he intends to vote for President.

THE THREE MILL TAX.

Col. S. S. Wharton, has come out, in a Card in the last Huntingdon Journal, stating that he is against the repeal of the three mill tonnage tax. Col. John Scott is the Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and is, no doubt, in favor of the repeal. Choose ye between them.

THE FAIR.

The Bedford County Fair commences on next Tuesday, and continues three days. We hope to see a good attendance, and a first-rate display of the products of the farmer, manufacturer and mechanic. The ladies, also, should be on hand with the articles of their skill.

Broadtop and Congress.

We understand that the friends of Mr. Schell are urging his special claims because of his services rendered to Broadtop. We submit it as a fact worthy of consideration, that Broadtop has done more for Mr. Schell than ever he did for it.

LOCOFOCO TICKET.

Breckinridge men of Bedford County, remember that Foster, Schell, Scott, Tate, John J. Cessna, McPherson, and every man on the Democratic ticket, is for Douglas. How do you like it?

John Scott of Huntingdon, voted against James Campbell, for Supreme Judge, several years ago, giving as his reasons, that Campbell was a Catholic. So says the Huntingdon Journal.

NEW GOODS.—J. M. Shoemaker & Co. have received a new lot of cheap fall and winter goods. They desire all their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

Wm. P. Schell, Esq., made a strong speech at the Douglas ratification meeting in Bedford, in favor of Douglas. Remember this, Breckinridge men of Bedford, Franklin, Juniata, Adams and Fulton. Don't be deceived, for he is in favor of the straight Douglas ticket headed by John Cessna.

For the Inquirer.

HON. W. P. SCHELL.

Mr. OVER:—In your paper of last week, your correspondent, "East Providence," wishes to know if it is true that the Hon. Wm. P. Schell killed the Witness Fee Bill in the Senate. As I have been asked that, or similar questions by other portions of the county, I feel it my duty, therefore, as the representative from this county, to answer that question.

In the first place, when I went to Harrisburg last winter, I had my mind on two bills, which I was very anxious to get passed, viz: One for the sale of our County Poor House property, the other to raise the fees of witnesses attending Court in Bedford county, to one dollar per day. Accordingly, on the 24th day of January last, I had a bill passed through the House, allowing witnesses one dollar per day and mileage, which bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence. (See House Journal, page 152.) I called Mr. Schell's attention to the bill on the 28th of January, and he promised to attend to it. I called his attention to it several times during the session, and he always promised to call it up in the Senate, but neglected to do so. I called on him on the 2d of April, just the day before the adjournment. He promised me then, that he would positively call it up and put it through. I urged him to do so, and told him that I believed that at least nine persons out of ten in the county wished the bill to pass.

After all his promises, he never did anything with it. It was not for the want of time, for he had all the time that he needed. Now, your correspondent from East Providence is mistaken in supposing that Mr. Schell killed the witness fee bill. He did not do that, he only let it die. Whether Mr. Schell was opposed to giving witnesses attending Court as much as would pay their boarding, or whether he was determined to oppose everything that I wished to get passed, I am unable

THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated.]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTEREST OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THE POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

Locofocoism and Free Trade.

[The following is the Free Trade plank of the Cincinnati Convention, which was re-adopted by the Conventions which nominated Douglas and Breckinridge, who have both been equally violent Free Traders.]

Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare their sense of the value of free trade and PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example."

THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one drop of FREE TERRITORY to the EVERLASTING CURSE OF HUMAN BONDAGE."

THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing wiser, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, and that I will consent to the EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVERY IN TERRITORY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be laid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

THE FOSTER FLAG.

Proudly the flag of Foster floats,
As favoring winds are given;
While far above our heads it waves,
It floats, almost in Heaven.

"Blazing on all its ample folds"
Are our noble stripes and stars,
The emblem of our victories
In all our country's wars.

O, highly favored little town,
Where floats our country's flag
Upon a hickory hoop-pole raised
A striped muslin rag.

"Was raised by men and little boys
'Bout nine o'clock at night,
Because they feared that word would bring
Their dirty deeds to light."

O, who would be a Democrat,
And be ashamed to own
Their simple, dirty, sneaking tricks
Or face the glorious sun?

Let daylight see your every act
And show the deeds of night,
Assured the searching mind of time
Will bring your deeds to light.

RAINSBURG, Sept. 24, 1860.

FEMALE HEALTH: FEMALE HEALTH!

Thousands of females suffer from derangements peculiar to the sex. First, and most common among these, is Female Weakness or Whites. It is accompanied with its constant attendant, Lassitude, Prostration, Lame or Weak Back, and General Debility. No one can be entirely well who thus suffers, and in hundreds of cases health is utterly unimpaired. Old school medicines and drugs do but little good—often much injury, but Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Female Pills are just the thing, relieving promptly, and curing permanently. A dollar's worth will do more good than quarts of nostrums, or six months' attendance on a doctor. Six boxes for \$1. Single boxes 25 cents.

N.B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
Dr. F. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.
Sold by H. C. Reamer,
August 31, 1860.

DURING the summer that has just passed away, thousands of sufferers from dysentery and diarrhea have been relieved by the use of Hostetter's Bitters, a medicine which is evidently destined to maintain a permanent place in the public estimation. Biliousness is one of those diseases which baffles the skill of the physician. The medicine they administer to act upon the bowels never seems to reach the source of the evil. The difficulty is to get a remedy that will reach all the digestive organs, and give them simultaneously a rush of vigor, to rid themselves of this disease. This problem is solved by the Bitters, which never fails to conquer the most stubborn cases. It is only taken during the season just closed, this medicine has achieved more cures than any other ever presented to the public, and during the fall, which that terrible scourge, the fever and ague, is so prevalent, the Bitters will give fresh health.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.
See advertisement in another column.
August 31, 1860.

ATTENTION, RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House, in Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in citizen's dress, for the purpose of erecting tents, and making other arrangements for the coming encampment.

By order of the Capt. G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

Sept. 28, 1860.

Orphans' Court Sale OF A VALUABLE FARM.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 25th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that valuable farm late the residence of Abraham Lingensfelder, dec'd, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Blackburn's heirs, Fred. Miller, Mahlon Blackburn and Lloyd Landy, containing 232 acres, and also a portion of land, more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under cultivation with 200 acres meadow, having thereon erected two log houses and double log barn, also, thereon an apple orchard, and an abundance of good water. This property is in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to church, schools and market. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

DAVID LINGENFELDER,
Sept. 28, 1860.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Dr. William W. Reed, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: four certain parcels or tracts of land, one thereof being the mansion tract containing one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, adjoining lands of George Replogle, Benjamin Yotter, Peter Rock and Abraham Eversole, also, one tract of Mountain land containing two hundred acres and allowance, adjoining land of David Snowberger, David Miller and others, also, one other tract of Mountain land, containing about forty-five acres, adjoining land of Jacob Working, Christian Goughender and others, also, an interest of one third part of a tract of land containing fifty acres, adjoining lands of Benjamin Yotter and Frederick Stoler.

Leaving a widow, since deceased, and three sons to wit: Aaron Reed, William Reed and Nathan P. Reed, to whom after the death of the said widow he devised all his real estate to be equally divided among them.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on said premises on Friday the 21 day of November 1860. When and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sept. 28, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Peter Latshaw, late of Middle Woodbury Tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate, will present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC K. LATSHAW, Adm'r.

Sept. 28, 1860.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber, having purchased the store of Samuel & Simon Mixel, continues to occupy the old stand, where he keeps constantly on hand an excellent stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware, of all kinds, and at prices to suit the times. He respectfully solicits the public patronage.

ISAAC MIXEL.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GRAND MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

Head Quarters, 1st Brigade, 16th Division P. U. V.

The several Companies, Staff Officers and all members of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, are hereby ordered to attend an Encampment known as "Camp Taylor" to be held in Bedford, commencing on Monday the 15th of October, 1860 and to continue six days.

Companies will supply themselves with Camp Kettles, as there are none to be had from the State. Fresh meats can be purchased on the Camp Ground. A cordial invitation is extended to all the neighboring military to participate with us; a soldiers welcome will greet you. Ample preparations are making for the comfort of all those who may be present. By order of

LENUEL EVANS,
Brigadier General, 1st Brigade 16th Division, P. U. V.
ALEXANDER COMPTON, Aid-de-camp.
Evansville Sept. 7, 1860.-4

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 2.

The undersigned, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 25th day of October, inst., a tract of land containing eighty acres, more or less, about twenty acres under cultivation, having a two story log house and log barn thereon erected; there is a young apple orchard on the premises and good running water at the door, being the property of Geo. N. Davis late dec'd, adjoining lands of Ellis Rodgers, Stephen Wonders, Jonathan Bongardner and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County. There is also a good sugar camp on the premises, and two or three acres of land on which can be made. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms of sale will be made known. Persons desiring to purchase, will find this a very desirable property and are invited to attend.

GEORGE N. ELLIS,
Adm'r of Geo. N. Davis.

Sept. 21, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 25th day of October, inst., a tract of land containing eighty acres, more or less, about twenty acres under cultivation, having a two story log house and log barn thereon erected; there is a young apple orchard on the premises and good running water at the door, being the property of Geo. N. Davis late dec'd, adjoining lands of Ellis Rodgers, Stephen Wonders, Jonathan Bongardner and others, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County. There is also a good sugar camp on the premises, and two or three acres of land on which can be made. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms of sale will be made known. Persons desiring to purchase, will find this a very desirable property and are invited to attend.

GEORGE N. ELLIS,
Adm'r of Geo. N. Davis.

Sept. 21, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!

FERGUSON & LINE.

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new, and to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their Shoe Department contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 175 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. & C. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Railroad Addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Alexander George, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

SIMON NYCOM, Adm'r.

Sept. 7, 1860.-*

Election Notice.

THE stockholders of the BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said Company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the eleventh day of October, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. of said day.

J. P. REED, Secretary.

Sept. 21, 1860.

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, at St. Clairsville, St. Clair Township, Bedford County, a red and white spotted steer, with a piece of the right ear cut off about 3 years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take him away.

JAMES SILL,
Sept. 21, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFBAUGH.

July 10, 1860.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to an act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

Tuesday after the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, 1860.

At which time, and the places designated, the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

TWENTY SEVEN ELECTORS

for the State of Pennsylvania, to cast the vote of said State, for President and Vice President of the United States.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in Hopewell in said township.

The Electors of Colerain township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Junia Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carmel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycom, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the School House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school house at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house near Lower Hill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodbury to meet at the house of Henry Finke, in the village of Woodbury.

The Electors of South Woodbury Township to meet at the house of Samuel Uster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporate district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; 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